KANSAS AIR QUALITY PROGRAM

CLASS I OPERATING PERMIT APPLICATION FORM

for

AIR CURTAIN DESTRUCTORS/INCINERATORS

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GLOSSARY

This section is intended to summarize and define terminology for purposes of the Class I Operating Permit program, only. It is not intended to replace the definitions as they appear in the Rules. Rather, an attempt was made to simplify the meaning of many terms, creating working definitions. The reference appearing in parentheses ( ) is where the complete, legal definition can be found in Kansas Rules or federal regulations.

ACFM or acfm: Actual cubic feet per minute. This is a measurement of the rate of exhaust (volume per unit of time) from a stack, vent, emission unit or emission source.

Act (Federal): Clean Air Act (Federal)

Actual Emissions: The amount of pollutants which were emitted from a stationary source, emission unit, or emission source per unit of time. Actual emissions are typically less than potential-to-emit (PTE) emissions.

Administrative Permit Amendment: Class I operating permit only: An amendment to correct typographical errors; change the company name, ownership or mailing address; require additional monitoring, record keeping, or reporting. An administrative amendment can be made by the KDHE without public notice. The source may implement the changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request (K.A.R. 28-19-513(a)(1)).

Affected Facility or Facility: Any building, structure, machine, equipment, device, or installation, or combination thereof, to which an emissions limitation or standard applies (K.A.R. 28-19-200(a)).

Affected Source: A stationary source that includes one or more affected units subject to emission reduction requirements or limitations under title IV of the federal clean air act, 42 U.S.C. §7401 et seq., acid deposition control (K.A.R. 28-19-200(b)).

Affected State: Any state that is contiguous with Kansas and whose air may be affected by emissions from a stationary source or proposed stationary source in Kansas, or any state that is within 50 miles of a permitted stationary source located in Kansas (K.A.R. 28-19-200(c)).

Alternative Operating Scenarios: Class I operating permit only: Methods of operation which trigger applicable requirements different than those listed for the base operation. These must be identified by the permittee when applying for a Class I operating permit.

Ambient Air: The outside air.

A report issued by the U.S. EPA containing a compilation of air

AP-42: emission factors for a variety of emission units and a variety of industries. AP-42 also contains background information describing the industry or operation, and other information that may be useful. It can be found in college and university libraries, some local public libraries, KDHE district offices, and the office of the Bureau of Air in Topeka.

Applicable Requirement: The standards or other requirements set out in the Kansas Air Quality Regulations, the federal Clean Air Act, or the Code of Federal Regulations (including Title 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 63, 70, 72, and 75) applicable to the source. (K.A.R. 28-19-200(e)).

Application: The application form and all supporting documentation unless the context clearly indicates otherwise (K.A.R. 28-19-200(f)).

Application Shield: This allows an existing source who is operating on the effective date of the regulations or who is operating under a valid permit and who submits a complete and on-time application, to continue operating prior to issuance of the permit even though the regulations require the source to have a valid permit or the source's existing permit subsequently expired. If the source fails to submit additional information when requested, the application shield will be lost.

Area Source: A stationary source of hazardous air pollutants that is not a major source. Examples that may possibly be area sources are dry cleaning facilities, municipal land fills, and hospital sterilizers. (K.A.R. 28-19-200(g)).

BOA: The Bureau of Air.

Bottleneck: Physical or operational limitation that is part of the design of the emission facility or emission unit. Bottlenecks prevent operation of the equipment at 100% of capacity, and can be considered in PTE calculations when determining if a permit is needed.

CAA (Federal): See Clean Air Act (Federal).

CAAA (Federal): See Clean Air Act Amendments (Federal).

CFR: See Code of Federal Regulations.

Class I or Class II Substance: A substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the Federal Clean Air Act, stratospheric ozone protection, 42 U.S.C. §7401 et seq. (K.A.R. 28-19-200(m)).

Class I Operating Permit: The operating permit developed by Kansas in response to the requirements of Title V of the federal CAA and 40 CFR Part 70. (K.A.R. 28-19-500)

Class II Operating Permit:	A permit to operate an air contaminant emission stationary source as described in K.A.R. 28-19-500(b). This permit provides the mechanism to reduce the potential-to-emit of a source below the major source thresholds.
Clean Air Act (Federal):	Federal Law (Title 42 United States Code 7401 et seq.) dating back to 1970 which limits the generation of air pollution in the United States.
Clean Air Act (Federal) Amendments:	Amendments to the federal Clean Air Act, signed on November 15, 1990, which resulted in substantial changes in the federal Act. One of the changes is the Operating Permit Program, Title V.
CO:	Carbon monoxide.
Code of Federal Regulations (CFR):	These are the general and permanent rules published by the Executive departments and agencies of the federal government. The CFR is revised annually as a set of paperback books, and is available in libraries. Title 40 of the CFR contains the federal rules and regulations relating to protection of the environment.
Compliance:	The condition of acting in accordance with air quality regulations and rules, and requirements and the conditions and limitations that are outlined in an air emission permit.
Compliance Certification:	Class I operating permit only: An official statement of a stationary sources' compliance status as of the time of submitting an air emissions permit application. This certification is signed by the responsible official of the stationary source and is a legally binding document.
Compliance Group:	Fugitive emission sources, tanks, emission units, and/or insignificant activities that have been grouped together using form **CD-01A** to address compliance with a common applicable requirement.
Compliance Plan:	Class I operating permit only: The part of an application that will state how a stationary source will maintain compliance with all applicable requirements or, if there is noncompliance with applicable requirements, how a stationary source will come into and maintain compliance.
Compliance Schedule:	Class I operating permit only: A schedule that accompanies a permit, which defines the date-specific corrective actions that the stationary source will take to come into compliance with all applicable requirements.
Construction:	Any physical change or change in the method of operation, including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit (K.A.R. 28-19-200(p)).

Control Device: Any equipment, device or other article that is designed, installed or both for the purpose of reducing or preventing the discharge of contaminant emissions to the air (K.A.R. 28-19-200(q)).

Control Device Efficiency (CDE): The amount of an air contaminant directed to an air emissions control device or devices (ce) minus the emissions of the air contaminant emitted from the air emissions control device or devices, or otherwise released into the atmosphere,(re), divided by the amount of the air contaminant directed to the air emissions control device or devices (ce), expressed as a two decimal number between 0.00 and 1.00 (CDE = (ce-re)/ce) (K.A.R. 28-19-200(r)).

Control Equipment: As used in the Class I operating permit application and forms, control equipment includes control devices and control practices. Control efficiencies which may be used can be found in the instructions of form **GI-05A**.

Control Practice: Any means of controlling fugitive emissions. An example is watering roads.

Criteria Pollutant: Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard exists: PM-10, SO_2, NO_x, CO, ozone (regulated as VOC), lead.

De minimis Emissions: Air emissions of hazardous air pollutants for which no applicable requirements exist. See Table D-1 in the Appendix. (K.A.R. 28-19-200(s))

Draft Permit: The version of the permit which is offered for public review and comment prior to issuance.

DSCFM or dscfm: Dry standard cubic feet per minute. This is the volume of air per unit of time being exhausted from an emission unit or emission facility (acfm), corrected to account for the temperature and moisture content being different from the ambient air.

Emergency Generator: A generator whose sole function is to provide back-up power when electric power from the local utility is interrupted. It does not include peaking units at electric utilities; generators at industrial facilities that typically operate at low rates, but are not confined to emergency purposes; and any standby generator that is used during time periods when power is available from the utility. When calculating potential-to-emit, 500 hours per year may be used as the amount of time the generator could be expected to operate under worst case conditions.

Emission Group: Similar fugitive emission sources, tanks, or emission units that have been grouped together using form **EC-01A** in order to simplify emissions estimations.

Emission Limitation and Standard: A requirement established pursuant to the Kansas air quality regulations (K.A.R. 28-19-200(w)).

Emission Source: Any machine, equipment, device or other article or operation that directly or indirectly releases contaminants into the outdoor atmosphere (K.A.R. 28-19-200(x)).

Note: A unique identifier provides cross-referencing within a Class I operating permit application and the corresponding permit. Each emission source, which is not an exempt activity, is designated on the Class I forms GI-05G through GI-05J as either an "Insignificant Activity", "Fugitive Emission Source", "Tank", or "Emission Unit".

Emission Unit: Any part or activity of a stationary source that emits or would have the potential-to-emit any regulated pollutant or any pollutant listed under 42 U.S.C. §7412(b) of the federal clean air act (K.A.R. 28-19-200(y)).

Note: For a Class I operating permit only, the term is used for an emission source that cannot be designated as an insignificant activity, a fugitive emission source, or a tank.

Exempt Activities: Activities, not otherwise triggering any specific applicable requirement, the emission of which is beyond the scope of the permit program. Exempt activities need not be listed in the permit application.

Examples include:

Fuel use: production of hot water for on-site personal use and not related to any industrial process; and fuel use related to food preparation for consumption on the premises;

Plant upkeep and maintenance: routine housekeeping or plant upkeep activities such as grounds keeping, general repairs, cleaning, painting, welding, plumbing, retarring roofs, installing insulation, paving parking lots (provided these activities are not conducted as part of a manufacturing process, are not related to the source's primary business activity, and are not otherwise triggering any applicable requirement), cleaning and painting activities qualify if they are not subject to VOC or HAP control requirements. Asphalt batch plant owners/operators must still get a permit if otherwise required; clerical activities such as operating copy machines and document printers, except when operating the units on a commercial basis; internal combustion engines used for landscaping purposes; repair or maintenance shop activities not related to the source's primary business activity (not including emissions from surface coating, de-greasing, or solvent metal cleaning activities); batteries and battery charging stations except at battery manufacturing plants;

Production operations: equipment used for the inspection of metal products; equipment used exclusively for forging, pressing, drawing, deburring, spinning, or extruding cold metals; equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings and molding compounds where all materials charged are in paste form; and mixers, blenders, roll mills, or calendars for rubber or plastics for which no materials in powder are added and in which no organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used; brazing, soldering and welding equipment and cutting torches that do not result in emission of HAP metals; air compressors and pneumatically operated equipment, including hand tools but not including conveying or engine power sources; equipment used to mix and package, soaps, vegetable oil, grease, animal fat, and nonvolatile aqueous salt solutions, provided appropriate lids and covers are utilized; drop hammers or hydraulic presses for forging or metalworking; equipment used exclusively to slaughter animals, but not including other equipment at slaughterhouses, such as rendering cookers, boilers, heating plants, incinerators, and electrical power generating equipment; hand held applicator equipment for hot melt adhesives with no VOC in the adhesive formulation; batch loading and unloading of solid phase catalysts; CO_2 lasers, used only on metals and other materials which do not emit HAP in the process; paper trimmers/binders; electric or steam-heated drying ovens and autoclaves, but not the emissions from the articles or substances being processed in the ovens or autoclaves or the boilers delivering the steam; salt baths using nonvolatile salts that do not result in emissions of any regulated air pollutants; laser trimmers using dust collection to prevent fugitive emissions;

Finishing operations: closed tumblers used for cleaning or deburring metal products without abrasive blasting; and equipment for washing or drying fabricated glass or metal products, if no VOCs are used in the process, and no gas, oil, or solid fuel is burned; hand held equipment for buffing, polishing, cutting, drilling, sawing, grinding, turning or machining wood, metal or plastic;

Storage tanks: pressurized storage tanks for anhydrous ammonia, liquid petroleum gas (LPG), liquid natural gas (LNG), or natural gas; storage tanks, vessels, and containers holding or storing liquid substances that will not emit any VOC or HAP; storage tanks, reservoirs, and pumping and handling equipment of any size containing soaps, vegetable oil, grease, animal fat, and nonvolatile aqueous salt solutions, provided appropriate lids and covers are utilized;

Wastewater collection and treatment: stacks or vents to prevent escape of sewer gases through plumbing traps, not including stacks and vents associated with processing at wastewater treatment plants;

Cleaning operations: alkaline/phosphate cleaners and associated cleaners and associated burners; janitorial services and consumer use of janitorial products; laundry activities, except for dry-cleaning and steam boilers;

Residential activities: typical emissions from residential structures, not including: (1) fuel burning equipment with a capacity of 500,000 Btu/hour or greater; and (2) incinerators;

Recreational activities: such as fireplaces, barbecue pits and cookers, and kerosene fuel use;

Health care activities: activities and equipment directly associated with the diagnosis, care, and treatment of patients in medical or veterinary facilities (not including support activities such as power plants, emergency generators, incinerators, or other units affected by any applicable requirement);

Miscellaneous: safety devices (such as fire extinguishers or emergency relief vents); fugitive dust emissions from the operation of a passenger automobile, station wagon, pickup truck, or van at the source; air-conditioning units used for human comfort that do not use a class I or class II ozone depleting substance and do not exhaust air pollutants into the ambient air from any manufacturing or other industrial process; ventilating units used for human comfort that do not exhaust air pollutants into the ambient air from any manufacturing or other industrial process; tobacco smoking rooms and areas; blacksmith forges; portable electrical generators that can be moved by hand from one location to another (moved by hand means that it can be moved without the assistance of any motorized or non-motorized vehicle, conveyance, or device); vents from continuous emissions monitors and other analyzers; natural gas pressure regulator vents, excluding venting at oil and gas production facilities; bench-scale laboratory equipment used for physical or chemical analysis, but not emissions from lab fume hoods or vents; routine calibration and maintenance of laboratory equipment or other analytical instruments; equipment used for quality control/assurance or inspection purposes, including sampling equipment used to withdraw materials for analysis; hydraulic and hydrostatic testing equipment; environmental chambers not using hazardous air pollutant (HAPs) gases; shock chambers; humidity chambers; solar simulators; process water filtration systems and demineralizers; demineralized water tanks and demineralizer vents; boiler water treatment operations, not including cooling towers; oxygen scavenging (de-aeration) of water; ozone generators; emergency road flares; steam vents; steam leaks; steam cleaning operations, steam sterilizers; and any activity from which no regulated pollutant is emitted or directed to control equipment in quantities greater than 500 pounds per year unless total emissions of the pollutant emitted or directed to control equipment from similar activities at the stationary source exceed 2000 pounds per year.

Existing Facility: A facility that is completed, under construction, or under purchase contract at the time an emission limitation or standard becomes applicable to such facilities (K.A.R. 28-19-200(aa)).

Federally Enforceable: (1) All limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the administrator of the U.S. EPA;
(2) requirements or regulations included in the federally approved state implementation plan; and
(3) any permit requirements established pursuant to these requirements (K.A.R. 28-19-200(ee)).

Fugitive Emissions: Those emissions that directly result from operation of an emissions unit or stationary source but that could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening. (K.A.R. 28-19-200(ff)).

Note: Examples include coal or sawdust piles, gravel roads, and outdoor VOC/HAP service valves, pumps, and flanges. Emissions from equipment (such as printing presses) in enclosed structures are not considered fugitive emissions.

General Permit: A general permit is a single permit which may be used by a number of similar sources. (K.A.R. 28-19-400)

GR/DSCF or gr/dscf: Grains per dry standard cubic foot. This is a unit of measurement of the concentration of a pollutant in the flue or exhaust gas. There are 7000 grains in a pound.

HAP: See Hazardous Air Pollutant.

Hazardous Air Pollutant: Shall have the meaning as defined in K.A.R. 28-19-201(a) (K.A.R. 28-19-200(gg)).

Note: These are the pollutants regulated by section 112 of the federal CAA. There are 188 HAPs, all of which are known or thought to be toxic or carcinogenic. When completing a Class I operating permit application, use the list found in K.A.R. 28-19-201(a) or in Table D in Appendix.

HON: Hazardous Organic NESHAP. These standards are found at 40 CFR Part 63.

Insignificant Activities:

Class I operating permit only: Activities, listed in the Class I operating permit application form, the emissions of which need not be quantified, except to determine need for a Class I operating permit. Tanks may be designated IA if they meet the requirements for IA. After fugitive emissions, IA, and tanks (TK) have been designated, the remaining units are designated Emission Units (EU).

Insignificant Activities include:

Fuel use: space heaters fueled by natural gas, kerosene or propane.

Furnaces, boilers, and engines:

Combustion sources less than and including the sizes listed:

Industrial Engines	Size
Gasoline	50 HP
Diesel	290 HP
Industrial Boilers	
#5 or 6 Fuel Oil	14 gal/hr
#4 Fuel Oil	24 gal/hr
Distillate (#2 Fuel Oil)	63 gal/hr
Natural Gas	90 MM BTU/hr
Low NOx Nat. Gas	100 MM BTU/hr
Flue Gas Recirculation	100 MM BTU/hr
Butane	430 gal/hr
Propane	480 gal/hr
Miscellaneous Burners	
Natural Gas	90 MM BTU/hr
Butane	430 gal/hr
Propane	480 gal/hr
Commercial/Residential Furnaces	
#5 or 6 Fuel Oil	14 gal/hr
#4 Fuel Oil	24 gal/hr
Distillate (#2 Fuel Oil)	63 gal/hr
Emergency Generators	
Gasoline	900 HP
Industrial Diesel	5100 HP
Large Stationary Diesel	6600 HP
Large Stationary Dual Fuel	8800 HP

Fabrication operations: equipment used exclusively for forging, pressing, drawing, spinning, or extruding hot metals.

Finishing operations: open tumblers with a batch capacity of 1,000 pounds or less.

Storage tanks: fuel oil (including diesel fuel) storage tanks with a batch capacity of 10,000 gallons or less.

Cleaning operations: commercial laundries and associated burners, not including dry cleaners.

Emissions from a laboratory, if:

(1) the research and development activities do not make significant contributions to the product of a major manufacturing facility and
(2) laboratory activities which involve environmental and quality assurance/quality control sample analysis, when aggregated with the research and development activities, are below the Insignificant Emission Levels listed below.

Miscellaneous:

1) degreasing solvent usage that does not exceed 250 gallons per 12 months;
2) equipment used exclusively for packaging lubricants or grease;
3) equipment used for hydraulic or hydrostatic testing;
4) brazing, soldering or welding equipment;
5) blueprint copiers and photographic processes;
6) equipment used exclusively for melting or application of wax; and
7) nonasbestos equipment used exclusively for bonding lining to brake shoes.

Insignificant Emission Levels: Class I operating permit only: Insignificant emission levels include those from emissions units which have a potential-to-emit less than or equal to the following and for which no specific applicable requirement exists. Insignificant emission units do not require quantification on the Class I Application form EC-01.

1) one hundred (100) tons per year of carbon monoxide;
2) forty (40) tons per year of nitrogen oxides;
3) forty (40) tons per year of sulfur dioxide;
4) fifteen (15) tons per year of PM10 emissions;
5) forty (40) tons per year of volatile organic compounds; or
6) 0.6 tons per year of lead.

K.A.R.: The Kansas Administrative Regulations.

KDHE: Kansas Department of Health and Environment or an authorized representative of the department.

MACT: Maximum Achievable Control Technology. These standards are found at 40 CFR Part 63.

Major Source: A stationary source that has the potential-to-emit 10 or more tons per year of any one HAP or 25 or more tons per year total of all HAPs or that has the potential-to-emit 100 or more tons per year of any regulated air pollutant. Fugitive emissions must be included when determining whether a class I operating permit is required if the stationary source is a federally designated fugitive emissions source as defined at K.A.R. 28-19-200(dd). (K.A.R. 28-19-200(kk)).
Note: This definition applies to the Class I Operating Permit only.

Material Safety Data Sheets: Documents that provide all the information about a chemical substance, including ingredients, health and environmental hazards, flammability, safety precautions, etc. MSDSs are available for all chemical substances from the supplier of the material.

MSDS: See Material Safety Data Sheets.

NAAQS: National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

NAICS: North American Industry Classification System. The NAICS code is a numerical indicator of the primary type of activity at a business. The NAICS was developed as an improvement over the SIC code (see SIC in this glossary) with a 6 digit code. The first two digits indicate the broad category; the last four digits are more specific. For example, 424510 are grain and field bean merchant wholesalers; 324121 is asphalt paving mixture and block manufacturing. NAICS codes may be found on the internet at http://www.osha.gov/oshstats/naics-manual.html.

NESHAP: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. These standards are found at 40 CFR Part 61.

New Facility/Source: A facility or source that is constructed or installed after the date a regulation becomes effective (usually pertaining to PSD or NSPS).

New Source Performance Standards: These are source category-specific standards for emission of air pollutants that must be met by certain sources constructed or modified after a certain date. This is required by section 111 of the federal CAA, and is outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 60.

Non-attainment Area: A geographical area that does not meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards for one or more criteria pollutants.

Noncompliance: The condition of not being in compliance with applicable rules and regulations or permit conditions.

NOV (Notice of Violation): A formal notice to a facility of violations of rules and regulations. It requests corrective actions, and can be considered part of a facility's past history in subsequent enforcement actions.

NO_x:	Nitrogen Oxides.
NSPS:	See New Source Performance Standards.
NSR:	New Source Review.
Opacity:	The degree to which a contaminant emission obscures an official observer's view of transmitted light passing through that contaminant. Zero percent opacity is perfect transparency, and 100 percent is impenetrable to light (K.A.R. 28-19-200(pp)).
Operating Permit:	A permit to operate a source. These can be Class I or Class II. (K.A.R. 28-19-500) Kansas issues air construction permits and air operating permits separately though the two may be processed simultaneously. Upon written request of the applicant, and as approved by the KDHE, procedural requirements for an operating permit may be considered satisfied if accomplished during the construction permit process. (K.A.R. 28-19-502)
Owner or Operator:	Any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an affected facility, emissions unit or stationary source subject to any standard or requirement of the Kansas air quality act, K.S.A. 65-3001 et seq., or any rule and regulation promulgated thereunder (K.A.R. 28-19-200(ss)).
P2:	See pollution prevention.
Part 70:	U.S. EPA's regulations stating the requirements a state operating permit program must meet in order for the state to implement Title V. These requirements are found in the Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 70.
Permit Shield:	A condition in a permit, stating that if the source is in compliance with the terms of the permit, that it shall be considered being in compliance with the applicable rule or regulation. The permit shield only applies if and where the permit specifically states that it applies. (K.A.R.28-19-512(b))
PM:	Particulate Matter.
PM10:	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (K.A.R. 28-19-200(vv)).
Pollution Prevention:	A program by which processes are operated in a manner to reduce the amount of pollution generated.

Potential-To-Emit (PTE): The maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. Secondary emissions shall not be considered in determining the potential-to-emit of a stationary source. (K.A.R. 28-19-200(yy)).

PSD: Prevention of Significant Deterioration. (40 CFR 52.21)

RACT: Reasonably Available Control Technology. In Kansas, these are the special VOC standards which apply in Johnson and Wyandotte counties. The GI-09 application form lists the RACT source categories.

Regulated Pollutant:

1) CO, SO_2, NO_X, PM10, VOC (Ozone), Lead;
2) NSPS (federal designated pollutants): Total Reduced Sulfur,H_2S, sulfuric acid mist, Fluorides;
3) Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAPs)(K.A.R. 28-19-200(gg)) - [Table D in Appendix];
4) Stratospheric Ozone-Depleting Substance (Class I and Class II Substances) - [Table B in Appendix];
5) Federal Clean Air Act Section 112(r)(3) Toxic or Flammable Substances - [Table F in Appendix]; and
6) Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry Chemicals - [Table G in Appendix].

Note: Some pollutants may be subject to more than one regulatory requirement (e.g., some federal HAPs are also regulated as Section 112(r)(3) substances).

Renewal: Class I operating permit only: The process of reissuing an operating permit. The maximum term of a Class I operating permit is five years from the date of issuance except for those issued for a solid waste incineration unit combusting municipal waste, subject to standards under section 129(e) of the federal clean air act which may have a maximum term of 12 years.

Responsible Official: Means one of the following:
(1) For a corporation, a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to permit or other relevant regulatory requirement and if either:
(A) the facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million, in second quarter, 1980 dollars; or

(B) the delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the department;
(2) for a partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
(3) for a municipality, or a state, federal, or other public agency, a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this definition, a principal executive officer of a federal agency shall include the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency; or
(4) for affected sources, the designated representative under title IV of the federal clean air act, "acid deposition control." (K.A.R.28-19-200(ccc))

Rolling Average: Sometimes used as a calculation method for showing compliance with a permit limit. For example, to calculate the "12 month rolling average" for operating hours, each month you would add together the operating hours for the 12 months immediately prior to the current month and divide by 12.

Rolling Sum: Sometimes used as a calculation method for showing compliance with a permit limit. For example, to calculate the "12 month rolling sum" for operating hours, each month you would add together the operating hours for the 12 months immediately prior to the current month.

Secondary Emissions: Emissions that would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major stationary source or major modification, but do not come from the major stationary source or major modification itself. Secondary emissions shall include emissions from any off-site support facility that would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification. Secondary emissions shall not include any emissions that come directly from a mobile source, such as emissions from the tailpipe of a motor vehicle, from a train, or from a vessel (K.A.R. 28-19-200(ddd)).

SIC: Standard Industrial Classification. The SIC code is a numerical indicator of the primary type of activity at a business. For example, 5153 is a grain elevator; 2951 is an asphalt plant. The first two digits indicate the broad category, the second two digits are more specific. The SIC system was created to serve as the structure for the collection, aggregation, presentation, and analysis of the U.S. economy. SIC codes may be found in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 and on the internet at http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html.

SO_2 Sulfur dioxide.

Specific Applicable Requirement:	Any applicable requirement other than the following: K.A.R. 28-19-20 through K.A.R. 28-19-26, processing operation emissions; K.A.R. 28-19-30 through K.A.R. 28-19-32, indirect heating equipment emissions; K.A.R. 28-19-650, opacity requirements; K.A.R. 28-19-69, cutback asphalt; K.A.R. 28-19-70, leaks from gasoline delivery vessels and vapor collection systems; K.A.R. 28-19-72, gasoline dispensing facilities; 40 CFR part 60, subpart AAA, standards of performance for new residential wood heaters; 40 CFR 61.145, national emissions standard for asbestos, standard for demolition and renovation; K.A.R. 28-19-750, hazardous air pollutants, if the source is an area source.
Stationary Source or source:	Any building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit any air pollutant subject to any emission limitation or standard or that is required to obtain a permit pursuant to the Kansas air quality regulations (K.A.R.28-19-200(iii)).
Threshold:	A level of emissions that will initiate the permitting process should potential emissions from a facility reach or exceed it.
Title V:	The section (42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.*) of the federal Clean Air Act that requires the operating permit program.
USEPA:	United States Environmental Protection Agency, or its successor (K.A.R.28-19-200(lll)).
Volatile organic compounds (VOC):	Shall have the meaning as defined in K.A.R. 28-19-201(b) (K.A.R. 28-19-200(mmm)).

GI-01 Source Information

Note: Any non-major source or any area source required to obtain a Class I operating permit should contact Bureau of Air (BOA) prior to completing this application. There may be reduced requirements for your application and a reduced application fee.

1) **Source ID No. --** Fill in the 7-digit source ID number (previously referred to as the permit number) that KDHE has requested to be used when corresponding with the Bureau of Air (BOA). If the source has never been issued an air emission permit before, leave this line blank.

2) **Site Name -** Enter the site's designated name.

3) **Type of Class I Permit** - Indicate the type of class I permit requested. All first-time class I applicants should check "initial".

4) **Source Location -** Fill in the official street address, city, and county where the source is located. Indicate the section, township, and range if a street address for the source is unavailable or is not descriptive of the location. Also provide a mailing address.

5) **Corporate/Company Owner** - Fill in the owner's name and mailing address.

6) **Corporate/Company Operator (if different from owner) -** The operator runs the source on a day-to-day basis. If a separate company operates the source, indicate its name here. If not applicable, indicate "N/A".

7) **Responsible official for this permit/source -** Fill in the name, title, phone number and fax number (if available) of the responsible official. For the purpose of this form, the responsible official must be a person meeting the criteria for signing the application [defined in K.A.R. 28-19-200(ccc) and in the glossary].

8) **Contact-person for this permit -** Fill in the name, title, phone number and fax number (if available) of the individual to whom the permit and other permitting correspondence should be sent. Indicate which address applies to this person by checking the appropriate box, or complete "other" if it has not been listed previously.

9) **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code and description for the source -** Fill in the primary (and secondary and tertiary if applicable) 4-digit SIC code(s) for the source. A single stationary source may have more than one SIC code. For example, a source which makes and prints on cardboard boxes would have a primary SIC code of 2653. If the source does some of its own printing on-site, it would have a secondary SIC code of 2759. If the source has more than one SIC, use the primary SIC to determine the permit application deadline.

SIC codes may be found on the internet at:
http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html
Additional SIC information may be obtained from Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition. Copies of this manual can be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 (order number PB 87-1000012).

10) **Primary product produced (or activity performed) at the source -** Indicate the primary product or activity at the source's business.

11) **North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code and description for the source -** Fill in the primary (and secondary and tertiary if applicable) 6-digit NAICS code(s) for the source. A single stationary source may have more than one NAICS code.

NAICS codes may be found on the internet at:
http://www.osha.gov/oshstats/naics-manual.html.

12) **Are any alternative operating scenarios proposed in this permit application? -** Place a check in either the "yes" or "no" box. (Note: It may be necessary to complete the rest of the application before knowing the answer to this question.) If yes, attach a description of the proposal with copies of the basic forms affected by the operating change, noting information no longer applicable and addressing new information applicable to the alternative operating scenarios.

13) **List pollutants for which the source is major:**
List all regulated pollutants for which the potential-to-emit of the source is above the major source thresholds. List each individual hazardous air pollutant that has a potential-to-emit above 10 tons/year. Write "Combined HAPs" in the list if a combination of HAPs exceeds 25 tons/year.

The regulated pollutants are:

1) CO, SO_2, NO_X, PM10, VOC (Ozone), Lead;
2) NSPS (federal designated pollutants): Total Reduced Sulfur, H_2S, sulfuric acid mist, Fluorides;
3) Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAPs) - (K.A.R. 28-19-200(gg)), [Table D in Appendix];
4) Stratospheric Ozone-Depleting Substance (Class I and Class II Substances) - [Table B in Appendix];
5) Federal Clean Air Act Section 112(r)(3) Toxic or Flammable Substances - [Table F in Appendix]; and
6) Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry Chemicals - [Table G in Appendix];

14) **Permit limitations to reduce PTE: --** If the source has accepted or proposed permit limitations in order to reduce potential-to-emit of any regulated pollutants to below major source thresholds, list those pollutants in the space provided.

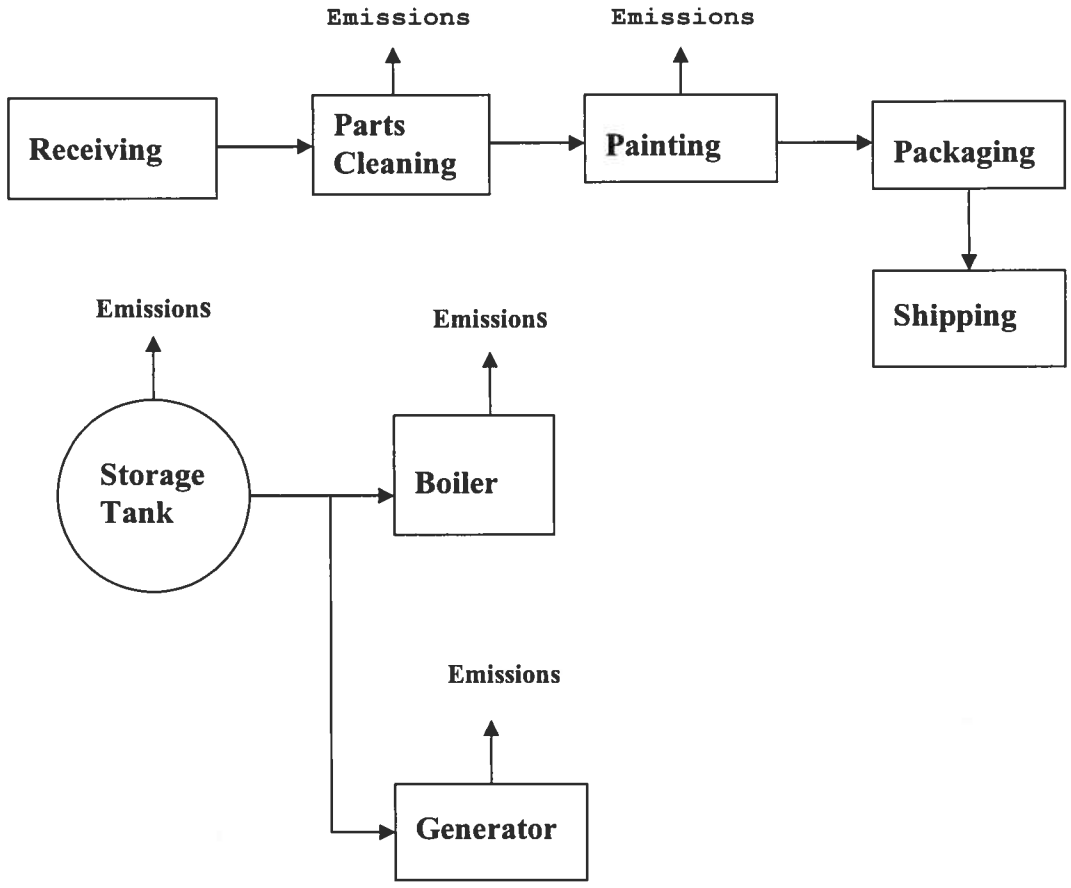
15) **Brief description of the source or proposed source to be permitted** - Describe the primary business activity of the source and the processes which emit regulated pollutants into the air.

GI-02A Process Flow Diagram

1) **Source ID No.** --Enter the 7-digit source ID No. of this source as indicated on the *Source Information* Form (**GI-01**), item 1.

2) **Flow Diagram** -- To produce a complete flow diagram, start by showing all processes. Show the flow pathway of materials into each process. Examples include fuel into a boiler or a conveyor feeding a rock crusher. Show the pathway of air emissions from each process. Use this form or attach another drawing. If another drawing or additional sheets are included in the application package, include the source ID number in the upper right hand corner of each additional drawing or sheet.

Example:



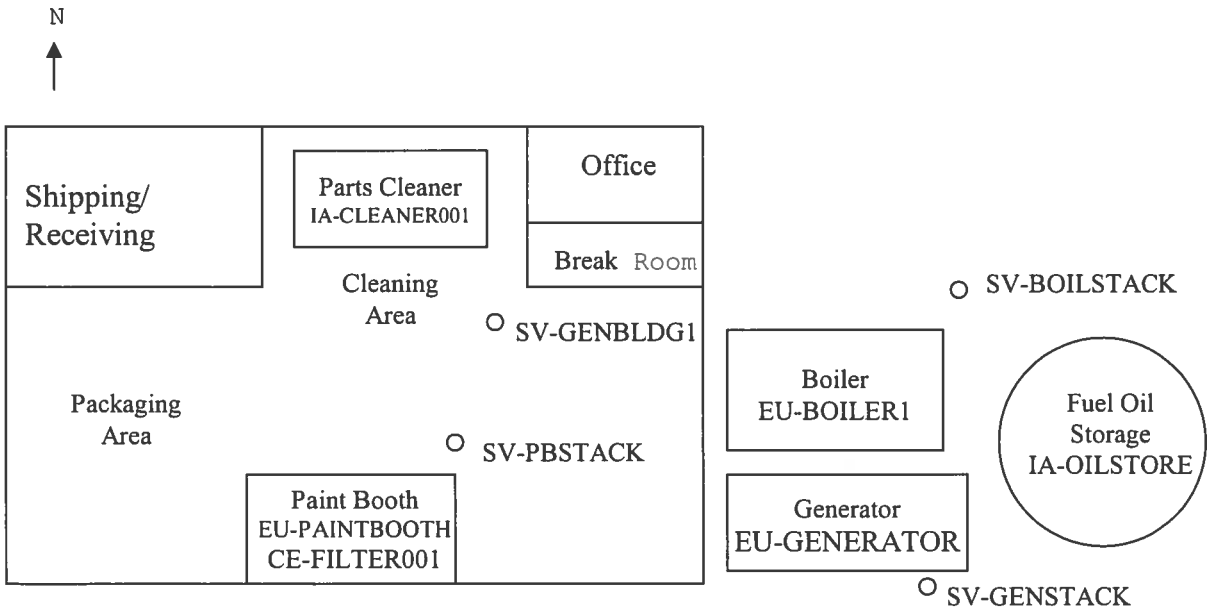
INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT KANSAS CLASS I PERMIT APPLICATION FORM

GI-02B Site Diagram

1) **Source ID No.** --Enter the 7-digit source ID No. of this source as indicated on the *Source Information* Form (**GI-01**), item 1.

2) **Site Diagram** -- Provide a plan view diagram of the site showing all buildings. Complete the **GI-05** series of forms. Return to this form and using the IDs assigned in the **GI-05** series of forms, label each piece of control equipment, each emission unit, each insignificant activity, each stack/vent (emitting any regulated pollutant other than emissions from exempt activities)*, each fugitive emission source, and each tank. Use this form or attach a separate drawing. If a separate drawing or additional sheets are submitted, include the source ID number in the upper right hand corner of each additional drawing or sheet.

Example:



*Showing the location of steam vents is not required, although doing so may prove to be a helpful reference for sources with a large number of vents.

GI-05J Emission Unit Information

Use this form to describe the air curtain destructor/incinerator. \

1) **Source ID No. --** Enter the 7-digit source ID No. of this source as indicated on the *Source Information* Form (**GI-01**), item 1.

2a) **Emission Unit ID --** Assign a suffix (up to ten letters and/or numbers) that when combined with "EU" will form an ID for each emission unit (e.g., "EU-BOILER1"). The ID of each emission unit must be the same as that shown on the *Site Diagram* Form (**GI-02B**).

2b) **Emission Unit Description -** Provide a description sufficient to identify this emission unit at the source, for example, "Boiler", "Heatset Web Press."

Return to form **GI-02B** (*Site Diagram*) and label all emission units and all stack/vents with the ID assigned on this form.

CD-01 Compliance Plan and Certification

The *Determination of Applicable Requirements* Form (**GI-09**) identifies all requirements that apply to the source. By filling out the *Compliance Plan and Certification* Form (**CD-01**) the source will explain how it intends to demonstrate compliance with the requirements. These requirements are called *applicable requirements* and they are the foundation of the Compliance Plan and Certification.

When filling out the Form **CD-01** make sure that any limits proposed in the application are addressed. For example, if the source is requesting federal enforceable permit limitations, describe the specific limits, monitoring, record keeping, and reporting practices that the source will follow to demonstrate that the source is operating in compliance with the proposed permit limitations. The source must remember to include on Form **CD-01** a plan to demonstrate and maintain each destruction/collection efficiency of emission control equipment the source proposes on Form **GI-05A** or Form **EC-01**. Furthermore, if the source is proposing alternative operating scenarios in the application, the source must complete a separate compliance plan that describes how it intends to demonstrate compliance for each applicable requirement under the proposed alternative operating scenario.

Compliance Plan and Certification Form (**CD-01**) requires the source to organize the compliance plan based on how different portions of the source are affected by the applicable requirements the source identified in the *Requirements* Form (**GI-09**). Form **CD-01** requires that all applicable requirements to be listed on the form. Therefore, the source will probably find that more than one form is needed to cover the entire facility. For example, in the drawing below, a source has five emission units that are subject to three applicable requirements. Emission units 1-3 are subject to applicable requirement A, emission units 1-5 are subject to applicable requirement B, and emission units 4 and 5 are subject to applicable requirement C. Emission sources subject to the same applicable requirement can be grouped under a common ID number (e.g. CG-1) if the method for demonstrating compliance is the same. Once it is determined which portions of the source have applicable requirements in common, proceed to form **CD-01A** to assign compliance group ID numbers.

Group #1: CG-1	Group #2: CG-2	Group #3: CG-3
Emission unit #1 Emission unit #2 Emission unit #3 Applicable Requirement A	Emission unit #1 Emission unit #2 Emission unit #3 Emission unit #4 Emission unit #5 Applicable Requirement B	Emission unit #4 Emission unit #5 Applicable Requirement C

1) **Source ID No. --** Enter the 7-digit source ID No. of this source as indicated on the *Source Information* Form (**GI-01**), item 1.

2a) Emission Source or Compliance Group ID -- Similar emission sources having the same requirement may be grouped when certifying compliance. Enter the emission source ID or compliance group ID in this column. Emission source numbers referenced must match those used on forms **GI-05G, GI-05H, GI-05I**, or **GI-05J,** and compliance group numbers must match those on Form **CD-01A.**

2b) Citation -- Cite the rule, regulation, or other regulatory basis of the applicable requirement for the emission source or group identified in 2a). Citations of state and federal rules and regulations must be to a sufficient level of detail to show that the source clearly understands exactly what parts of a regulation apply to the source. In general, a rule or regulation has an overall designation or number. Key points in the rule or regulation will also have an accompanying letter or number designation. The following is an example of how to properly cite a regulation:

Example: Assume a source operates a steam generating boiler subject to New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) subpart Dc as adopted at K.A.R. 28-19-720 and the only fuel for the boiler is oil. Look at the portion of the standard reprinted below. One of the citations required to be provided on **CD-01** would be the part of the standard that limits the boiler's emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO_2). The proper citation to be entered on **CD-01** is *40 CFR 60.42c*(d). The source would **not** cite the portions of the regulation that apply to boilers that burn coal.

***40 CFR* 60, Subpart Dc: Standard of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial Institutional Steam Generators > 10 MM Btu but < 100 MM Btu.**

***§* 60.42c Standard for sulfur dioxide.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under § 60.8 of this part whichever date comes first the owner the operator of an affected **facility that combusts only coal** shall neither: (1) cause to be discharged into the atmosphere..

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under § 60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first the owner or operator of an affected facility that:

(1) **Combusts coal refuse** alone in a fluidized bed combustion steam generating unit shall...
(2) **Combusts only coal** and that uses an emerging technology for the control of SO_2 emissions shall ...

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under § 60.8 of this part whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that **combusts coal,** alone or in combination with any other fuel.

(d) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected **facility that combusts oil** shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/million Btu) heat input; or, as an alternative, **no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall combust oil in the affected facility that contains greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur.** The percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under this paragraph.

The source must provide specific citations for all requirements (e.g., monitoring, record keeping, reporting) found in the rules or regulations that apply to some or all of the source. Keep in mind that often there is no specific rule or regulation that requires a specific compliance demonstration method. For example, if the source is proposing a permit limit to keep the source from being subject to a certain regulation, the source is required to propose a compliance demonstration method for it in **CD-01.** Whenever there is no specific rule or regulation to cite in this column, describe why a compliance demonstration method is proposed (e.g., permit conditions to limit VOC emissions to less than 250 tons per year under 40 CFR 52.21).

2c) Applicable Requirement -- Describe the requirement(s), compliance demonstration methods, and any other conditions associated with the citation listed in column 2b). Using the example above, the limit required by 40 CFR 60.42c(d) would be entered in this column in this way: "Sulfur content of oil: no more than 0.5 percent by weight." In addition to requirements, most air quality rules and regulations include specific monitoring, testing, record keeping, and operation and maintenance requirements. The Compliance Plan must include the compliance demonstration requirements that are included in the rule or regulation that applies to the items listed on this form. Remember that for each compliance demonstration method required by a rule or regulation, the source must provide a specific regulatory citation. If there is no specific rule or regulation mandating a specific compliance demonstration method (e.g., permit limits), the source must propose practices that are appropriate for the source. The minimum standard for compliance demonstration methods should be maintenance procedures recommended by the manufacturer.

2d) Compliance Status -- Indicate whether the emission source or compliance group identified in column 2a) is in compliance or out of compliance with the applicable requirement on the date of submission of this permit application. Form **CD-03** must be completed for each emission source or compliance group which is not in compliance with an applicable requirement.

2e) How is compliance status to be demonstrated? -- State methods used for determining compliance, including a description of monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements and test methods.

2f) Certification Reporting Schedule -- The emission sources or groups listed on this form require compliance reporting. Indicate the applicable requirement(s) and the certification reporting schedules. A report certifying that these emission sources or groups are in compliance with applicable requirement listed in 2b) is to be submitted to KDHE on an annual basis except for those which have a more frequent certification reporting schedule specified by the underlying applicable requirement or KDHE.

2g) Subject to Enhanced Monitoring Rule? -- Enter "Yes" if the requirement is subject to the federal Enhanced Monitoring rule, and "No" if it is not. *(Note: The Enhanced Monitoring rule has not yet become law. Until it does become law, leave this column blank. After the rule is promulgated, the source will be asked to provide information regarding enhanced monitoring at the source.)*

CR-01 Certification

Source ID No. -- Enter the 7-digit source ID No. of this source as indicated on the *Source Information Form* (**GI-01**), item 1.

Site Name -- Enter the name of this source matching that indicated on the *Source Information* Form (**GI-01**), item 2.

The certification must be signed by a responsible official [defined in K.A.R. 28-19-200(ccc)], who is the person who performs policy or decision making functions for the company. It is recommended that the responsible official not sign the certification until the application is complete and ready to be submitted.

Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Bureau of Air

CLASS I OPERATING PERMIT
APPLICATION FORM
MASTER LIST

Fill in the 7-digit source ID number (previously referred to as the permit number) that KDHE has requested to be used when corresponding with the Bureau of Air (BOA). If the source has never been issued an air emission permit before, leave this line blank.

Source ID Number: _____

The following is a list of all class I operating permit application forms. In the blank by each form, enter the number of times that form is used in this operating permit application package. Enter "0" if that form is not used in this application package.

Application Fee

An application pertaining to a class I operating permit shall not be deemed complete unless accompanied by the appropriate fee [K.A.R. 28-19-516]. K.A.R. 28-19-516 (c) provides an application fee credit may be claimed by a source which also pays an annual emission fee. Contact the Bureau of Air if the credit applies. Check the amount of application fee included in this permit application.

_____ $1,000 for initial application

Forms

_____	GI-01	Source Information
_____	GI-02A	Process Flow Diagram
_____	GI-02B	Site Diagram
_____	GI-05J	Emission Unit Information
_____	GI-09	Determination of Applicable Requirements
_____	CD-01	Compliance Plan or Construction Permit
_____	CR-01	Application Certification Form

Source must have all forms and the appropriate fee to deem this application administratively complete.

Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Bureau of Air
1000 SW Jackson, Suite 310, Topeka KS 66612-1366
Phone (785) 296-1570 Fax (785) 291-3953

CLASS I OPERATING PERMIT
APPLICATION FORM GI-01
SOURCE INFORMATION

1) Source ID Number: _____

2) Site Name: _____

3) Type of Class I Permit: Initial _____

4) Source Location: County: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ State: KS

or Section: _____ Township: _____ Range: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

5) Corporate/Company Owner:

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

6) Corporate/Company Operator (if different than owner):

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

7) Responsible official for this permit/source:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Title: _____ Fax: _____

At (check one): Owner Address _____ Operator Address _____ Source Address _____

Other (specify) _____

8) Contact person for this permit:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Title: _____ Fax: _____

At (check one): Owner Address _____ Operator Address _____ Source Address _____

Other (specify) _____

E-mail Address: _____

9) Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code and description for the source:

Primary: _____

Other (if applicable): _____

10) Primary product produced (or activity performed) at the source: _____

_____

11) North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code and description for the source:

Primary: _____

Other (if applicable): _____

12) Are any alternative operating scenarios proposed in this permit application?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, attach a description of the proposal with copies of the basic forms affected by the operating change, notated as to information no longer applicable and noting new information applicable to the alternative operating scenarios.

13) List pollutants for which the source is major: (This is information can be found in the comstruction permit or state "See attached construction permit".)

14) List pollutants for which the source has accepted or proposed permit limitations in order to reduce potential-to-emit to below major source thresholds: (This is information can be found in the comstruction permit or state "See attached construction permit".)

15) Brief description of the source or proposed source to be permitted (or state "See attached construction permit"):

16) Date of initial performance test:

17) Date(s) of periodic performance test:

1) Source ID No.: _____
2) Process Flow Diagram:

1) Source ID No.: _____
2) Site Diagram:

1) Source ID No.: _____

2a) Emission Unit ID	**2b)** Emission Unit Description	**2c)** Stack/Vent ID	**2d)** Control Equipment ID
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			
EU-			

DUPLICATE THIS FORM AS NEEDED

CLASS I OPERATING PERMIT
APPLICATION FORM GI-09

DETERMINATION OF APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS

Source ID Number: _____

Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources

Read through the source category list of New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in Table A. If an affected facility has been modified (as defined in 40 CFR 60.14), reconstructed (as defined in 40 CFR 60.15) or constructed on or after the effective date listed in the table, it may be subject to requirements of NSPS. To make the final determination, refer to the corresponding 40 CFR part 60 subpart. Submit corresponding application forms for each NSPS emission unit. Some non-major sources are also required by the applicable requirement to obtain a class I operating permit.

☒ Yes, the following subparts apply (e.g., NSPS subparts D, K, etc.):

NSPS CCCC

Source may submit their construction permit in lieu of completing the CD-01 form.

☐ Yes, the source is a non-major source which is required to obtain a class I operating permit. **Contact BOA if the answer to this question is yes.**

☐ No, NSPS regulations do not apply to this source.

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) Emission Sources

(40 CFR 63, MACT)

1) If the source has the **potential-to-emit** ten (10) tons per year or more of any single pollutant or twenty five (25) tons per year or more of any combination of pollutants listed in Table D, the source is a major HAP source and needs a Class I operating permit. Some area (non-major) sources are also required by the applicable requirement to obtain a class I operating permit.

☐ Yes, the source is a major HAP source and requires a Class I operating permit. Complete the CD forms to address all applicable requirements.

☐ Yes, the source is an area (non-major) source which is required to obtain a class I operating permit. **Contact BOA if the answer to this question is yes.**

☐ No, the source is NOT a major HAP source.

2) Read through the Categories of Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (Table E) and check one of the following:

☐ Yes, the source includes equipment that fits one or more of the major source categories listed in Table E. If yes, complete the following:

MACT Categories	Scheduled Promulgation Date	Compliance Date

If the source is subject to a proposed or promulgated standard, complete the CD forms to address all applicable requirements.

☐ No, the source does NOT have any equipment that fits any of the major source categories listed in Table E.

Permit Conditions

Conditions in construction permits which affect operations or emissions of the source in any manner are applicable requirements. Review all construction permits issued to this source. Check one of the following:

☐ Yes, the source has permit conditions. Complete the CD forms to address all applicable requirements.

☐ No, the source has no permit conditions.

1) Source ID No.:_____

2a) Emission Source or Compliance Group ID	**2b)** Citation	**2c)** Applicable Requirement	**2d)** Compliance Status	**2e)** How is compliance status to be demonstrated? (Monitoring, reporting, record keeping, and/or performance test)	**2f)** Certification Report Schedule	**2g)** Subject to Enhanced Monitoring Rule?

DUPLICATE THIS FORM AS NECESSARY

Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Bureau of Air

CLASS I OPERATING PERMIT
APPLICATION FORM CR-01
CERTIFICATION

Source ID No.: _____ **Site Name:** _____

CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that the enclosed documents and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.

I also certify that the stationary source identified in this application is in compliance with all applicable requirements except those requirements for which a compliance schedule has been submitted in Compliance Schedule Form (CD-03). I understand that failure to comply with any term of a compliance schedule is considered to be a violation of regulation K.A.R. 28-19-511.

Name of Responsible Official (print or type): _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____ / _____ / _____

Any person who fails to submit any relevant facts who has submitted incorrect information in a permit application shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. In addition, an applicant shall provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the stationary source after the date a complete application was filed but prior to the solicitation of public comments regarding the proposed permit. [K.A.R. 28-19-511 (f)]